

cam, solid tappets, a trio of dual-throat carbs, heavy-duty clutch and Corvette close-ratio three-speed transmission. Cost of the 315 combination in Los Angeles is \$229 over

the standard engine and transmission assembly. The hot

package is available in any Chev body style, including station wagon, and this availability will continue during the '59

model year. Delivery has been taking about four weeks and,

at this writing, there are very few 315's in circulation. Steiner

had ordered his, as you might expect, with the lightest body in the Chev line - the Del Ray two-door. This plainly added up to one of the hottest cars in America or in the world and we lost no time in accepting Steiner's offer to put his two-

month old car through its paces. Remember, now, this is a

stocker, exactly like your grandmother can buy across the

Steiner rolled up to our test headquarters in the desert, a

very muscular rumble coming from his stock pipes. The blue-

gray two-door appeared to be a perfectly innocuous business coupe; it even had a back seat. Its 1100 rpm idle smoothed out the cam's low-speed lope and a bystander might have attributed the fast tickover to a jammed automatic choke. The sole modification that had been made to the car was a set of plugged straight pipes that were totally concealed between the frame rails. "Shall we open them?" Steiner asked, licking his chops. In the interest of duplicating drag strip conditions, under which this car generally is opened up, we

counter in any Chev agency in the nation.

By Griff Borgeson

On a mile per hour per dollar basis you just can't beat this six-passenger missile.

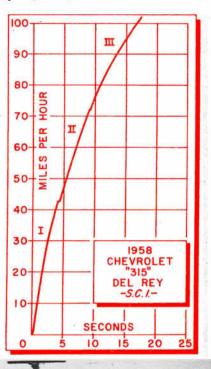
#### PERFORMANCE

# TOP SP Two-v ACCELE From 30 m 40 m 50 m 60 m 70 m 80 m 90 m 100 m Stand SPEED SPEEDO Indic FUEL

### SPECIFICATIONS

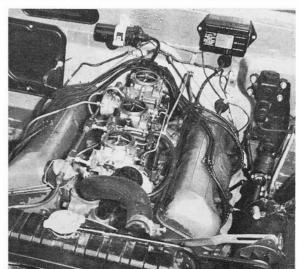
PEED:	POWER UNIT:	
way average107 mph	Type W-348 V-8, water cooled Valve Operation Pushrod ohv, solid tappets Bore & Stroke 4.125 x 3.25 in. (105 x 82.8 mm)	
ERATION:	Stroke/Bore Ratio 0.79/1	
a zero to seconds	Displacement	R
mph 2.5	Compression Ratio 11.0/1	
mph 3.8	Carburetion by Three Rochester dual-choke	
mph 5.6	Max. Power	
mph 7.2	Idle Speed	
mph 8.8		
mph 10.9	DRIVE TRAIN:	
mph13.6	Transmission ratios optional ratios	
mph16.8	I	
ding ¼ mile	II	
d at end of quarter 96 mph	III	
	IV – (1.00)	
RANGES IN GEARS:	Final drive ratio 4.11 (3.36, 3.50,	
0-43	370, 4.56)	
	Axle torque taken by upper A-frame.	
5-top	Acceptant	
(1985년) 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	CHASSIS:	
OMETER CORRECTION:	Wheelbase	
cated Speed Timed Speed	Tread, front and rear 59 in.	
30 28	Front Suspension Coil springs, wishbones,	
40 38	anti-roll bar	
50 47	Rear Suspension Rigid rear axle, coil springs	
60 57	Triangulated A-frame connec	ct-
70 67	ing to differential case.	
80 . 77	Shock shoothers Telescopic	
90 87	Steering type Semi-reversible recirculating be	all
100 96	Steering wheel turns L to L . 41/9	
CONSUMPTION:	BrakesTwo leading shoe, organic linin std., inorganic optional	ıgs
rd driving 6 to 9 mpg	Brake lining area157	
erage driving	Tire size8.00 x 14	
Under 60 mph) 10 to 13 mpg	Weight, as tested 3920 lbs.	

#### RATING FACTORS:



Left, the looks may be last year's but the performance certainly isn't. Below, Good Griff, Charlie Borgeson, you compare this with a Ferrari?



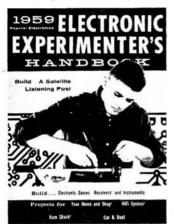


348 cu in "Law Enforcement" engine features 10:1 CR, domed pistons with "eyebrow" cutouts for valve clearance, solid cam followers for the Duntov cam, plus three twin-choke Rochester carburetors.

(Continued on page 60)

gave the nod. Also, we wanted to hear the music.

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## Chev 315

(Continued from page 29)

Our test car's acceleration was helped, of course, by its 4.11 axle ratio. But evenquicker times can be obtained with the optional 4.56 rear end gears. The test car was not fitted with a limited slip differential and this, too, would make for quicker times. Also, our speed runs were made with open windows, it being far too hot a day to run with them closed; this extra drag made up for the open header plugs, no doubt. With the 4.11 ratio the thrust is extremely constant and powerful out to about 95 mph. Then it begins to fall off and becomes much weaker at about 100. At 56 or 5700 rpm it is absolutely all done and cannot be revved beyond that in any gear. Steiner does all his speed shifting at 5000.

For sheer straightaway performance the car is exhilarating, thrilling and amazing to drive. How about the other vital qualities?

The sound of this machine, as we took off, was astonishing. You may remember the sounds of various V8-engined Allards of a few years back. Even at peak revs they just burbled along, sounding lazy and effortless. Not the Chev 315. It comes on right now with that booming, hard-slamming thunder that we've learned to associate with wild, full-race V8's at the drags and at Bonneville. It sounds precisely like what it is: a legitimate racing engine.

Its acceleration, for what some people will call a big barge, is appalling. It hauls its freight with a continuous swift surge that is altered only when the high-speed carbs cut in. When they do the thrust is markedly increased and the carbs moan like a Roots blower in rut. It's a most unprecedented feeling to be in a big, softsprung Detroiter that rushes out to 100 mph like Col. Stapp's rocket sled.

Later I called Frank Milne, racing expert of Harry Mann Chevrolet, the big Southern California Corvette specialist. "What did you get for zero to 60?" he asked. "Seven point two," I told him. Milne intoned, "My God!" and was silent for a long moment.

I read off the rest of our times to him. "Now I begin to understand," he said. "There are darned few of those 315's around yet and the one that I was hoping to run tests on was bought right out from under me. Since then the owner keeps telling me about waxing stock Corvettes consistently at the drag strips and turning elapsed times in the high fourteens. I didn't believe him. Now I guess I'd better."

I checked with Los Angeles' Courtesy Chevrolet, where Steiner had bought his car, to verify what was in it and what it cost. "Is it the same as Chevrolet's Police Special?" I asked. Courtesy's Charles Mc-Clure replied, "The Police Special has everything Ron's car has, plus an even heavier clutch, stiffer suspension, cerametallic brakes and a bigger gas tank. I drove one recently and it really made me a believer. Lord help anybody who tries to run from a cop in a Chev these days."

SPORTS CARS ILLUSTRATED/JANUARY

Its handling is about as good as it has to be for a touring machine. On the straight it tracks very true with the power turned on. At cruise, under neutral acceleration, it wanders slightly and some jiggling of the wheel is necessary to keep it on course.

In cornering it is incomparably better than the '57 Chev while still retaining a very buoyant ride. It understeers just a little and must be warped into the turns -56 per cent of its weight is on the front wheels. The rear lets go very slowly and only does so under hard provocation. Steiner did the cornering for our testcurve photos and, although I doubt that Dick Tracy would have been brave enough to do it one mph faster, the car hewed to a tight line with almost no sliding . . and with only 26 psi in the tires. This is stock Chev suspension and, good as it is, it does not represent Detroit's best. Both front and rear wheels hop unpleasantly when bumps are encountered on a curve.

The recirculating ball steering is on the heavy side but its responsiveness and lack of backlash are good. The heavy duty clutch has a competition feel. It requires more pedal pressure than most Detroitconditioned drivers will want to put up with but the smoothness and positiveness of its bite are very satisfying. The column shift on our test car worked very smoothly but it was essential when at a standstill to engage a synchronized gear before attempting to engage low gear to avoid a

fierce clashing.

The engine is surprisingly smooth and quiet but is the worst in my experience for running-on, meaning for it to continue "running" after being switched off, due to hot spots in the combustion chamber. To keep it from igniting spontaneously for long periods one of several techniques may be used. One is to put it in gear, say in high, and let the clutch out for an instant as the switch is turned off; this snubs the flywheel to a stop. The other is to open the throttle at the instant of switching off. The dousing of raw fuel seems to cool off the hot spots. As for gas mileage Steiner says, "If you play around with it, which is why you buy such a car, you get about six mpg. If you drive very conservatively you can get around 12." There are high-performance European cars of smaller displacement that are about as thirsty.

Its stock Chev brakes are miserable. One hard stop from 80 or so and you're all through or, as Steiner puts it ominously, "You're dead!" But anyone who is seriously concerned with brakes can do a lot to a Chev. Says Milne, "If I had such a car I'd do what Duntov advised us to recommend to owners of Super Sports Corvettes who plan to run them on the streets. That is, switch to 15 in. wheels with Chev racing drums. Use Chev linings on the rear but substitute the wider Pontiac or Olds shoes at the front. It's a really effective combination."

This car is an absolute ball to drive. Like any very hot car, it should be handled with respect, caution and one's very best judgment at all times. Maybe it isn't a Ferrari Superfast. With 4.11 gears it peaks at only 107 mph (in 21 seconds) and with the highest cogs available will only do about 130. But think of the \$13,400 you

Griff Borgeson